

ELIAS MOTSOLEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY



CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY

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CONTENTS

CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY

1. PURPOSE OF THE POLICY	03
2. RESPONSIBILITY FOR CREDIT CONTROL & DEBT COLLECTION.....	04
3. FINANCIAL MATTERS.....	5-9
4. PERSONNEL AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS	9
5. FRAUD, TAMPERING AND OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY	9
6. AGENTS, ATTORNEYS AND OTHER COLLECTION AGENTS	9
7. CREDIT CONTROL POLICY FOR INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS	10
8. CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION FOR ELECTRICITY ..	11-13
9. CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION FOR ASSESSMENT RATES, REFUSE AND SUNDRY DEBTORS.....	14
10. BAD DEBT WRITE.....	15
11. PROVISION FOR DOUTBFUL DEBT.....	16-17
12. ARRANGEMENTS TO PAY ARREAR DEBT.....	18-19
13. CUSTOMER CARE.....	19-20
14. PAYMENT METHODS.....	20-21
15. ARREARS.....	21
16. ADMINISTRATION ORDERS.....	21
17. HANDOVER OF ACCOUNTS.....	22
18. ATTORNEYS.....	23
16. ISSUING OF THE CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE IN TERMS OF MSA SEC.118.....	24
17. APPLICATION OF PREPAID SERVICES.....	24

MISCELLANEOUS	25
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CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY

PREAMBLE

WHEREAS section 152 (1) (b) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996 (*'the Constitution'*) provides that one of the objects of local government is to ensure that the provision of services to communities occurs in a sustainable manner;

AND WHEREAS section 153 (a) of the Constitution provides that a municipality must structure its administration, budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community;

AND WHEREAS section 195 (1) of the Constitution provides that the public administration must be governed by the democratic values and principles enshrined in the Constitution, including-

- ☐ The promotion of the efficient, economic and effective use of resources;
- ☐ The provision of services impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias; and
- ☐ The fact that people's needs must be responded to.

AND WHEREAS section 4 (1) (c) of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 33 of 2000 (*'the Systems Act'*) provides that the Council of a municipality has the right to finance the affairs of the municipality by charging fees for services, imposing surcharges on fees, rates on property and, to the extent authorised by national legislation, other taxes, levies and duties;

AND WHEREAS section 5 (1) (g), read with subsection (2) (b), of the Systems Act provides that members of the local community have the right to have access to municipal services which the municipality provides provided that, where applicable and subject to the policy for indigent debtors, pay promptly for services fees, surcharges on fees, other taxes, levies and duties imposed by the municipality;

AND WHEREAS section 6 (2) (c), (e) and (f) of the Systems Act provides that the administration of a municipality must take measures to prevent corruption; give members of a local community full and accurate information about the level and standard of municipal services that they are entitled to receive; and inform the local community about how the municipality is managed, of the costs involved and the persons in charge;

AND WHEREAS Chapter 9, sections 95, 96, 97, 98, 99 and 100, of the Systems Act provides for Customer Care Management, Debt Collection responsibility of the Municipality, contents of the policy, by-laws that give effect to the policy, Supervisory authority and Implementing authority, respectively.

Adoption of a Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy

The Municipality hereby adopted a Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy in terms of section 96(b) of the Local Government: Municipality Systems Act, No. 32 of 2000.

1. PURPOSE OF THE POLICY

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that credit control, debt collection and indigent support forms part of the financial system of the Municipality and to ensure that the same procedures are followed for each individual case, as required by S.95 of Act, as well as s.64 of the Local Government: Municipal Financial Management Act, 2003 (No. 56 of 2003) (hereafter referred to as the MFMA).

2. RESPONSIBILITY FOR CREDIT CONTROL & DEBT COLLECTION

2.1 Supervisory Authority

The Municipality's Mayoral Committee must, in terms of s.99 of the Act –

2.1.1 oversee and monitor:

- a) the implementation and enforcement of the Municipality's credit control and debt collection policy and any by-laws enacted; and
- b) the performance of the Municipal Manager in implementing the policy and any by-laws.

2.1.2 When necessary, evaluate, review or adapt the policy and any by-laws, or the implementation of the policy and any such by-laws, in order to improve efficiency of its credit control and debt collection mechanisms, processes and procedures; and

2.1.3 Report quarterly to a meeting of the Council.

2.2 Implementing Authority

The Municipal Manager must in terms of s.100 of the Act –

2.2.1 Implement and enforce the Municipality's credit control and debt collection policy as well as indigent support scheme and any by-laws enacted in terms of the Act;

2.2.2 In accordance with the credit control and debt collection policy and any such by-laws establish effective administrative mechanisms, processes and procedures to collect money that is due and payable to the Municipality; and

2.2.3 Report the prescribed particulars monthly to a meeting of the Mayoral Committee.

2.3 Unsatisfactory Levels of Indebtedness

2.3.1 If the level of indebtedness in a particular ward or part of the Municipality exceeds the level of the acceptable norm as determined in this policy, the supervisory authority must, without delay, advise the councillor for that ward. The councillor concerned:

2.3.1.1 Must without delay convene a meeting of the ward committee, if there is one, or convene a public meeting and report the matter to the committee or meeting for discussion and advice; and

2.3.1.2 make appropriate recommendations to the supervisory authority.

3 FINANCIAL MATTERS

3.1 Service Agreement

Before a service is supplied, a consumer must enter into a contract of agreement and such contract should provide for a deposit to be paid as security.

3.2 Control over Deposits of Security

- 3.2.1 The deposit to be paid must be an amount not less than an average sum equal to two month's service levies, as calculated by the Chief Financial Officer.
- 3.2.2 After the disconnection of a service by the Municipality, an increased deposit may be required in addition to a reconnection fee.
- 3.2.3 Where the services are not readily available and the Municipality must incur additional costs to provide such services, the Municipality may require bank guarantees for the provision of municipal services.
- 3.2.4 Deposits received must be reviewed annually and a register must be maintained for this purpose. The total sum of deposits received shall constitute a short-term liability in the books of the Municipality. No interest shall accrue in favour of the depositors thereof. Upon termination of the debtor's agreement with the Municipality, the deposit will first be offset against any outstanding balance (if any) owed to the Municipality, and the remainder thereof will be refunded to the customer.

3.3 Rendering of Accounts

- 3.3.1 Although the Municipality undertakes to render a monthly account for the amount due by a debtor, failure thereof shall not relieve a debtor of the obligation to pay the amount.
- 3.3.2 Accounts to ratepayers and users of municipal services must contain at least the following particulars:
 - 3.3.2.1 The name of the Municipality
 - 3.3.2.2 The name of the ratepayer / user of the service'
 - 3.3.2.3 The service levies or rates in question''
 - 3.3.2.4 The period allowed for the payment of services and rates;
 - 3.3.2.5 The property and address in respect of which the payment is required;
 - 3.3.2.6 The date before which payment must be made;
 - 3.3.2.7 Any discount for early or prompt payment (if applicable);
 - 3.3.2.8 Interest on late payment;
 - 3.3.2.9 Consequences of non-payment;
 - 3.3.2.10 Amount brought forward;
 - 3.3.2.11 Consumption for the current month reflecting units consumed and cost per service
 - 3.3.2.12 Total amount payable.

3.4 Actions to Secure Payment

3.4.1 The Municipality and service providers may, in addition to the normal civil legal procedures to secure payment of accounts that are in arrears, take the following actions to secure payment for municipal rates and services:

- 3.4.1.1 Termination and restriction of the provision of services; and
- 3.4.1.2 Allocating a portion of payments or pre-payment purchases to service charges' arrears or future charges.

3.5 Dishonoured Payments

Where any payments made to the Municipality is later dishonoured by the bank, the Municipality may levy such costs and administration fees against an account of the defaulting debtor in terms of the Municipality's tariff provisions. The Chief Financial Officer may, in his discretion, require a regular defaulter to pay by cash only.

3.6 Interest Charges

Interest will be charged on overdue accounts using the compound interest method. Interest rate will be 15% per annum (Excl. VAT) and it should be calculated as follows: $\text{Debt} \times \text{Rate} \times \frac{\text{the number of days outstanding}}{365}$

3.7 Legal Fees

All legal costs, including attorney-and-own-client costs incurred in the recovery of amounts in arrears shall be levied against the arrears account of the debtor.

3.8 Cost to Remind Debtors of Arrears

For any action taken in demanding payment from the debtor or reminding the debtor, by means of telephone, fax, e-mail, letter or otherwise, that his/her payments are due, a penalty fee may be levied against the account of the debtor in terms of the municipality's tariff provisions.

The penalty fee (as per the approved Tariff Structure) for late payment of accounts will be charged after 7 (seven) days after the month-end.

3.9 Disconnection Fees

Where any service is disconnected as a result of non-compliance with these regulations by the customer, the Municipality shall be entitled to levy and recover the standard disconnection fee, as determined by the Municipality from time to time, from the user of the services.

3.10 Accounts Administration

3.10.1 In terms of s.64(2)(e) MFMA, the Municipality must maintain a management, accounting and informal system which recognises revenue when earned, accounts for debtors and accounts for the receipt of all revenue collected.

3.10.2 Consolidate any separate accounts of persons liable for payments to the Municipality;

3.10.3 Credit any payment by such a person against any account of that person; and

3.10.4 Implement any of the debt collection and credit control measures provided for in these regulations in respect of any arrears on any of the accounts of such a customer.

3.11 Power to Restrict or Disconnect Supply of Services

3.11.1 The Municipality may restrict or disconnect the supply of electricity or discontinue any other service to any premises whenever a user of any service:

3.11.1.1 Fails to make full payment on the due date or fails to make acceptable arrangements for the repayment of any arrear amount for services, rates or taxes;

3.11.1.2 Fails to comply with a condition of supply imposed by the municipality;

3.11.1.3 Obstructs the efficient supply of electricity and any other municipal services to another customer;

3.11.1.4 Supplies such municipal service to a person who is not entitled thereto or permits such service to continue;

3.11.1.5 Causes a situation which in the opinion of the municipality is dangerous or a contravention of relevant legislation;

3.11.1.6 Is placed under provisional sequestration, liquidation or judicial management, or commits an act of insolvency in terms of the Insolvency Act, Act No. 24 of 1936; and

3.11.1.7 If an administration order is granted in terms of section 74 of the Magistrates Court Act, Act No. 32 of 1944 in respect of such user.

3.11.2 The Municipality shall reconnect and or restore full levels of supply of any of the restricted or discontinued services only after the full amount outstanding and due, including the costs of such disconnection and reconnection, if any, have been paid in full or any other condition or conditions of this Policy as it may deem fit have been complied with.

3.11.3 The right to restrict, disconnect or terminate service due to non-payment shall be in respect of any service rendered by the Municipality and shall prevail notwithstanding the fact that payment has been made in respect of any specific service and shall prevail notwithstanding the fact that the person who entered into agreement for supply of services with the municipality and the owner are different entities or persons, as the case may be.

3.12 Full and Final Settlement of an Amount

- 3.12.1 The Chief Financial Officer shall be at liberty to appropriate monies received in respect of any of the municipal services as he/she deems fit.
- 3.12.2 Where the exact amount due and payable to the Municipality has not been paid in full, any lesser amount tendered to and accepted by a municipal employee, except where the Chief Financial Officer and/or his/her fully authorised delegate consents thereto, shall not be deemed to be in final settlement of such an amount.
- 3.12.3 The provisions above shall prevail notwithstanding the fact that such lesser payment was tendered and/or accepted in full settlement.
- 3.12.4 The Chief Financial Officer and/or his/her delegate shall consent to the acceptance of such a lesser amount in full and final settlement, in writing.

3.13 Arrangement to Pay Outstanding and Due Amounts in Consecutive Instalments

- 3.13.1 A debtor may enter into a written agreement with the Municipality to repay any outstanding and due amounts to the Municipality under the following conditions:
 - 3.13.1.1 The outstanding balance, costs and any interest thereon shall be consolidated and an amount paid in regular and consecutive monthly instalments, not exceeding a period of 24 months;
 - 3.13.1.2 The subsequent current monthly amounts must be paid in full; and
 - 3.13.1.3 The written agreement has to be signed on behalf of the Municipality by the Chief Financial Officer or his/her duly authorised delegate.
- 3.13.2 In order to determine monthly instalments, a comprehensive statement of assets and liabilities of the debtor must be compiled by a treasury official. To ensure the continuous payment of such arrangement the amount determined must be affordable to the consumer, taking into account that subsequent payment of the monthly current accounts is a prerequisite for concluding an arrangement. The main aim of an agreement will be to promote full payment of the current account and to address the arrears on a consistent basis.
- 3.13.3 Should any dispute arise as to the amount owing by a consumer in respect of municipal services the consumer shall, notwithstanding such dispute, proceed to make regular minimum payments based on the calculation of the average municipal debits for the preceding three months prior to the arising of the dispute and taking into account interest as well as the annual amendments of tariffs of the Municipality.

3.14 Interest on Arrears

The Chief Financial Officer may, as part of an incentive scheme, authorise that as soon as an agreement to repay arrears has been concluded the amount in arrears will be placed into a suspense account and no further interest will be levied. As long as the agreement is honoured no further interest will be added. In case of default the suspended amount will be reversed and interest will again be levied from date of default.

3.15 Reconnection of Services

The Chief Financial Officer or his/her duly authorised delegate shall authorise the reconnection of services or reinstatement of service delivery after satisfactory payment and/or arrangement for payment has been made according to the Policy.

3.16 Deposit not claimed

If the deposit is not claimed back within 1 year of after the closing of the account, the said deposit will be forfeited to the benefit of the Council.

4 PERSONNEL AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

4.1 Where a credit control and debt collection function does not exist, this implies that a dedicated structure be established with a credit control officer in charge. In view of the fact that credit control and debt collection must always be able to operate in isolation to any customer management service, it is imperative that a staff establishment for this function be implemented.

4.2 The establishment of a credit control and debt collection division will have to be financed from the operating budget, which will have an incremental impact on the budget. However, this will be offset by improved cash inflow as a result of an efficient collection system.

5 FRAUD, TAMPERING AND OTHER CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

5.1 The Municipality may not interfere where criminal activity is evident. The legal penalties and criminal justice system may not be subject to conflicting resolutions by the municipality. All such cases must be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

5.2 The Municipality may not supply electricity to a customer who is found guilty of/or if it is admitted that fraud, theft or any other criminal action involving the use of these services existed, until the total costs, penalties, other fees and tariffs and rates due to the municipality have been paid in full.

5.3 All charges to rectify any tampering with municipal services, service charges, call fees and other related tampering charges must be paid in full before arrangements can be made for other debts on the account.

6 AGENTS, ATTORNEYS AND OTHER COLLECTION AGENTS

- 6.1** All external agents acting on behalf of the Municipality are to be named, together with their details and contact information. Likewise, all agents are to be supplied with a copy of the credit control and debt collection Policy and measures.
- 6.2** Clear instructions to agents and other arrangements must be explained for the customers' benefit. Under no circumstances may agents negotiate terms, extend payment periods or accept cash on behalf of municipality, unless specifically instructed in writing to do so. The agent must produce this instruction on request by consumers.
- 6.3** The costs to the Municipality and to the debtor must be detailed for each stage of the credit control and debt collection measures and for all possible actions. The liability for the costs of legal action and other credit control actions must be for the account of the debtor.

7 CREDIT CONTROL POLICY TO BE APPLIED FOR INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS

(See also Indigent Support Policy)

7.1 Purpose of Policy

- 7.1.1** The key purpose of an indigent support policy is to ensure that indigent households are not denied a reasonable service, and on the other hand, the municipality is not financially burdened with non-payment of services: Provided that sufficient budgetary provision exists, the indigent support policy should remain intact.
- 7.1.2** To achieve this purpose it is important to set a fair threshold level, and then to provide a fair subsidy of tariffs. The consumer, in order to qualify for indigency, needs to complete the prescribed documentation as required.

7.2 Aims of the Policy

- 7.2.1** The credit control and debt collection policy aims to achieve the following:
 - 7.2.1.1** To distinguish between persons who can and those who genuinely cannot pay for services;
 - 7.2.1.2** To let persons who cannot pay register with the municipality so that the services rendered to them can be subsidised;
 - 7.2.1.3** To enable the municipality to determine and identify defaulters in order to ensure appropriate credit control procedures;
 - 7.2.1.4** To establish an indigency directory of all persons who qualify therefore

7.3 Obligation to Pay

The subsidy received may not be enough to cover the full account of the subsidised consumer. In such an event, the consumer is still responsible for the balance between the full account and the subsidy received. Where applicable, credit control must still be applied for these outstanding amounts.

8 CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION RULES FOR ELECTRICITY

- 8.1 Where consumers fail to pay their electricity accounts by the 7th of the month, following the date of the account, the following actions will be taken:
- 8.1.1 Final notices/accounts may be delivered or posted after the final date of payment. The final notice/account will contain a note that the client may arrange to pay the outstanding balance in terms of the Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy. Information that this account constitutes a final notice and failure to settle the account on the due date will lead to disconnection of services at any date thereafter, without further notice, must however form an integral part of such account.
 - 8.1.2 An Acknowledgement of Debt must be completed in respect of all arrangements for paying off arrear accounts. A copy must be handed to the consumer.
 - 8.1.3 Debit orders may be completed for the monthly payment of an agreed amount or at least the current amount, as far as possible. If the arrangement is dishonoured, the full balances will immediately become due and payable.
 - 8.1.4 Only account holders with positive proof of identity or an authorised agent with a Power of Attorney will be allowed to complete an Acknowledgement of Debt.
 - 8.1.5 Where cheques are returned, “Refer to Drawer” after an arrangement has been made, the full balance will immediately become payable. Electricity supply to such clients will immediately be disconnected until the full amount is paid in cash or per bank guaranteed cheque. The Chief Financial Officer, in his discretion, may require a defaulter to pay in cash.
 - 8.1.6 No person will be allowed to enter into a second agreement if the first agreement was dishonoured, except in special cases of merit as authorised by the Chief Financial Officer.
 - 8.1.7 Where arrangements were not made and electricity supply is disconnected due to non-payment, it will be restored only upon payment of the full outstanding balance or signing of an Acknowledgement of Debt on merit.
 - 8.1.8 Merit cases, where special circumstances prevail, must be treated individually and could amongst others include the following categories:

- (a) Deceased estates
 - (b) Liquidated companies
 - (c) Private persons under administration
 - (d) Outstanding enquiries on accounts, for example, misallocated payments, journals, incorrect levies, etc.
 - (e) Certain categories of Pensioners
- 8.1.9 Further extension for payment of arrears in respect of merit cases should preferably not exceed 60 months (5 years) or any other period in the discretion of the Chief Financial Officer.
- 8.1.10 Only the Chief Financial Officer may agree to such merit extensions and these must be supported by documentary proof: Defaulters previous payment record will be taken into consideration.
- 8.1.11 When disconnection of electricity supply takes place due to non-payment, the consumer's deposit will be adjusted within the discretion of the Chief Financial Officer or his delegate.
- 8.1.12 New consumer deposits for business and industrial customers must be re-assessed three months after the initial deposit date.
- 8.1.13 All other business and industrial deposits will be reviewed annually.
- 8.1.14 Where the consumer has not entered into a service agreement with the Municipality, electricity will be disconnected until such time as a service agreement has been signed and the applicable deposits paid.
- 8.1.15 Where electricity supply has been disconnected erroneously a written apology will be dispatched within seven working days.
- 8.1.16 Where services are illegally restored legal action will be taken.
- 8.1.17 Where electricity amounts remain outstanding or unpaid for more than two months, without response, the account will be handed over to debt collectors for the collection and/or for legal action to the Council's Attorneys and may be listed at the Information Trust Corporation.
- 8.1.18 Such clients will have to make further arrangements with the attorneys and/or the debt collectors for payment of the arrear amounts. Current monthly accounts must however be paid directly to the Municipality.
- 8.1.19 Once an account has been handed over for collection, the case will not be withdrawn unless there was a mistake or oversight on the part of the Municipality.
- 8.1.20 Electricity shall not be supplied if the consumer's account is not paid in full or satisfactory arrangements in terms of this Policy have been made and honoured.

8.1.21 After installation of a prepaid meter, electricity shall not be sold to consumers, unless the full amount on the consumers account has been paid or an agreement for the settlement of arrears has been concluded, a service agreement entered into, connection fees and the applicable deposits paid, in term of this Policy.

CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION RULES FOR ASSESSMENT RATES, REFUSE AND SUNDRY DEBTORS

9.1 Where consumers fail to pay their accounts in respect of assessment rates, refuse, sewerage, sundry debtors and unmetered properties by the due date of every month, the following actions will be taken:

- 9.1.1 Final notices/accounts will be posted or delivered where accounts are in arrears for 60 days (2 months) or more. The final notice/account will contain a note that the client may arrange to pay the outstanding balance in terms of this Policy. Information that this account constitutes a final notice and failure to settle the account on the due date will lead to disconnection of services where applicable and any date thereafter, without further notice, must however form an integral part of the account. In the case of assessment rates the defaulter must be advised that the Council intends instituting legal process which could lead to his/her property being sold in execution.
- 9.1.2 The same procedure in respect of arrangements for paying off of arrears or extension of payments for electricity will apply.
- 9.1.3 If no response has been received within 14 days after the final account had been sent, those accounts still outstanding will be handed over to debt collectors for collection and/or for legal action to the Attorneys and will be listed at the Information Trust Corporation.
- 9.1.4 Where an account remains unpaid on a property that is unmetered, the above procedures will also apply.
- 9.1.5 As part of the legal actions involved to collect outstanding taxes, Council's Attorneys may obtain an attachment order on the applicable property on behalf of the Municipality only after having received written instruction in this regard from the Chief Financial Officer.

9 BAD DEBT WRITE OFF

- 10.1 The objective to write off irrecoverable debt is to have a debt book that does not reflect irrecoverable debt.
- 10.2 Council's approval must be obtained to write off irrecoverable debt.
- 10.3 In the submission to Council to write off debt Council must be provided with details of:-
 - 10.3.1 The debt collection procedures implemented to recover the debt and the costs incurred as a result thereof;
 - 10.3.2 The reasons why the debt collection procedures were not successful and had to be abandoned;
 - 10.3.3 The debtors financial position, if known;
 - 10.3.4 Reasons why the debt or a portion thereof is regarded as being irrecoverable Debt can be regarded as irrecoverable under the following circumstances:-
 - a) Debt that was subjected to all the debt collection procedures provided for in this policy and still was unsuccessful to collect the debt and where the debt collection process had to be abandoned.
 - b) Debt of which the cost to collect debt has exceeded the debt amount.
 - c) Debt of indigent debtors that cannot be collected after the implementation of the debt collection procedures applicable to indigent consumers provided for in this policy.
 - d) Small amount debt of which the cost to collect the debt is more than the debt amount.
 - 10.3.5 Debt of deceased estates –
 - a) Claims must have been submitted to the estate of the deceased.
 - b) The executor of the estate advised Council in writing that there are no funds in the estate.
 - 10.3.6 Debt of debtors who have emigrated

11 PROVISION FOR BAD DEBT

11.1 The objective of the provision for bad debt is to make a realistic provision annually in the Revenue budget to cater for charges raised in terms of the budget that cannot be collected.

11.2 The calculation of the provision for bad debt will be based on an extract of Council's debtors book as at the last day of the financial year.

11.3 The extract of Council's debtors book must reflect detailed ageing of the debt within the following debt categories: -

- a) Debt per service
- b) Debt per type of debtor

11.4 A provision for bad debt amount will be calculated in terms of each of the abovementioned categories and will be submitted to the Chief Financial officer for consideration of the provision amount to be included in the Revenue Budget.

11.5 The provision for bad debt amount will be an accumulative expression of a percentage of the amount of the debt occurrence at a certain ageing category and an amount that represents an accumulation of individual debt amounts.

11.6 When calculating the provision for bad debt in terms of the debt per service category the following must be considered: -

- a) The probability of the ageing of the debt.
- b) The sliding scale percentage that will be applied on the age of the debt commencing with debt that is 150 days old. The percentage must be increased when progressing to the oldest debt occurrence. The probability of collecting the debt in the oldest occurrence will be zero, therefore the provision must be 100%.
- c) The probability of recovery between the different types of services. The probability of recovering property rates versus the recovery of other services in the same ageing occurrence will be higher, as property rates is a tax and only prescribes after 30 years, in terms of the relevant legislation.
- d) The payment trend of each of the services billed.

11.7 When calculating the provision for bad debt in terms of the debt per type of debt the following must be considered:-

- a) The probability of the ageing of the debt.
- b) The debt as per the following debtor groups identified:-
 - i. Residential
 - ii. Business
 - iii. Other debtors.

Note – The types of debtor that make up the above groups will be those as detailed in the financial system at the time of the date extraction.

- c) The debt on the following debt groups are to be excluded from the provision calculation, as the debt is deemed to be collectable: -
 - i. Government departments.
 - ii. Municipal staff and Councilors
- d) The debt on the following debt groups are to be fully provided for in the provision calculation, as the debt is deemed to be not collectable.
 - i. Indigent debtors.
 - ii. Debtors under administration.
 - iii. Insolvent and liquidated estates.
 - iv. Deceased indigent estates
 - v. Informal settlements
 - vi. Debt that has prescribed
 - vii. "RDP" houses.
 - viii. Uncollectable business debt after legal action.
 - ix. Uncollectable domestic debt after legal action.
- e) The sliding scale percentage that will be applied on the age of the debt commencing with debt that is 150 days old. The percentage must be increased when progressing to the oldest debt occurrence. The probability of collecting the debt in the oldest occurrence will be zero, therefore the provision must be 100%.
- f) When determining the provision percentages on domestic debtors the demographics of the city must be taken in to account, as the probability of recovery of debt will higher in the high income suburbs as compared to the recovery of debt in the low income suburbs.
- g) The payment trend of each of the debtor groups.

12.ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARREAR DEBT

BY HOUSEHOLD OTHER THAN BUSINESS

- 12.1 A consumer who cannot pay their arrear debt may enter into an arrangement to pay the account over an extended period of time limited to three times in a financial year.
- 12.2 If the outstanding balance has been overdue for a period of more than Twelve months, the current bill and 50% of the total outstanding should be paid as an initial payment, and the remainder must be payable within six months depending on the amount concerned on which the CFO will use his/her discretion on the number of months it must be paid off.
- 12.3 If the total outstanding balance has been overdue for a period less than twelve months, the current bill and 25% of the total outstanding amount must be paid as an initial payment, and the remainder must be settled within a period of three months depending on the amount remaining.
- 12.4 No verbal arrangements will be accepted by Council, only written arrangements on a prescribed format as provided by Council will be accepted.
- 12.5 No arrangements will be entertained by Council on debt that has been handed over to debt collectors.
- 12.6 The consumer , by signing the arrangement agreement to payoff arrear debt acknowledges the following: -
- i. That debt is owed to Council
 - ii. That on default to honour the arrangement agreement, interest on arrears will be charge on the amount due, electricity supply will be disconnected to the property of the consumer or the consumer will be blocked from the purchase of electricity on the prepayment system and supply to the property of the consumer will be restricted and legal proceedings will be instituted to collect the debt.
 - iii. That the consumer will be liable for all cost, which includes legal costs, incurred to collect the debt.

BY BUSINESSES

- 12.7 At the date of the arrangement a minimum of 75% of the capital arrear debt must be paid immediately.
- 12.8 The balance of the debt, which includes the capital amount and interest, may be paid over a period of 3 months, interest free, provided payments are made monthly by the due date.
- 12.9 The total monthly instalment must include the current monthly charges **plus** the amount to pay off arrear debt.

- 12.10 Arrangement by businesses to pay off arrear debt will only be entertained for debt on which debt collection actions have been taken and which actions are in an advance stage.

13. CONSUMER CARE

APPLICATION FOR THE PROVISIONS OF MUNICIPAL SERVICES

- 13.1 A consumer who requires the provision of municipal services must apply for the service from the Council.
- 13.2 On application for provision of service the applicant will be required to complete the application form provided by the council accompanied by the following documents:

Household applications

- 13.3 The certified copy of applicants identity document, proof of residence(any statement of account),three months bank statement/proof of income, lease agreement if applicable, offer to purchase if applicable

Business application

- 13.4 The certified copy of all the directors of the company, company registration/ck, Tax clearances certificates not older than Six(6) months.
- 13.5 By completing the prescribed application form for the provision of municipal services the consumer of services enters into an agreement with the Council.
- 13.6 The application for the provision of municipal services must be made by the registered owner of an immovable property or by a tenant only if he/she can produce a written consent from the owner of the property which clearly gives consent to occupy the property as well as accepting liability for any future outstanding fees for 60 days or older on the tenant's account should the tenant fail to honour his/her debts.
- 13.7 The Council will not consider a new application for the provision of municipal services from a tenant of a property, if the property account is in arrears.
- 13.8 The only exception to (13.5) above is that individuals and businesses with lease agreements to lease properties from the Municipality and Government departments will be allowed to open an account in the name of the lessee of the property.
- 13.9 An agent may with a proxy open an account in the name of the owner taking into consideration the provisions of (13.5) above.

13.10 The agreement with Council makes provision for the following:-

- i. An undertaking by the owner that he or she will be liable for collection costs including administration fees, interest, penalty fees and any other legal costs occasioned by his or her failure to settle accounts by the due date;
- ii. An acknowledgement by the owner that accounts will become due and payable by the due date notwithstanding the fact that the owner did not receive the account; and
- iii. That the onus will be on the owner to ensure that he or she is in possession of an account before the due date.
- iv. The undertaking by the Municipality that it shall do everything in its power to deliver accounts timely.
- v. The application for the provision of municipal services shall be made at least two(2) working days prior to the date on which the services are required to be connected.
- vi. The first account for services will be rendered after the first meter reading cycle to be billed following the date of signing the service agreement.
- vii. in the case whereby an existing client wishes to move from conventional electricity to prepaid electricity the current account should be settled in full.

14. PAYMENT METHODS

Cash, cheque, stop order and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT)

- 14.1 The Council will accept the following methods of payment: cash, cheque, direct deposit and EFT.
- 14.2 All payments, whether made by cash, cheque, stop order, electronic payments or payments made through agents must be receipted by the Council by the close of business on the due date.
- 14.3 Cheques received for the payment of an account and which a bank dishonoured, will result in the account of the debtor being debited with the amount of the cheque and dishonoured cheque cost (as per Municipality Approved Tariff Structure). The debtor will not be permitted to make payments to Council with a cheque in future.
- 14.4 On application for the provision of municipal services the prescribed consumer deposit shall be paid.
- 14.5 A guarantee in lieu of a deposit will be accepted on application for the provision of municipal services by a business in terms of the prevailing conditions determined by Council at the time of the application.

- 14.6 Existing consumers moving to a new address are required to pay the prescribed consumer deposit on application for the provision of municipal services at the new address.
- 14.7 The minimum deposit payable is determined annually by Council and is contained in the tariff book produced annually. And this will also affect existing customers in the Municipality.
- 14.8 Any increase to the deposit will be determined by the debtor's municipal payment history
- 14.9 Council may increase the amount of the deposit required from the owner of a property, where the electricity supply has been disconnected at least twice during the preceding period of twelve months, after the owner of the property was give notice of Council's intention to increase the deposit.

15. ARREARS

15.1 MUNICIPAL STAFF – PAYMENT OF ARREARS

Section 10 of schedule 2 of the Local Government: Municipal System Act, No. 32 of 2000 provides the following: -

- (a) A staff member of a municipality may not be in arrears to the municipality for rates and service charges for a period longer than three (3) months, and a municipality may deduct any outstanding amounts from a staff member's salary after this period.”
- (b) Arrear debt relating to rates and service charges will be collected from staff in terms of collection arrangements approved by the Municipal Manager from time to time.

15.2 ADMINISTRATION ORDERS – PAYMENT OF ARREARS

A person can apply for the administration of its estate in terms of section 74 of the Magistrates Court Act, 1944.

On notification that the order had been granted, Council will manage the debt that is part of the administration order separately to the current account.

The debtor will be responsible for the payment of the current monthly account and if the debtor defaults on the payment of the account, debt collection action will be implemented

HANDOVER

15.3 DEBT COLLECTORS

Debt that could not be collected by the disconnection of electricity supply to a property, blocked from the purchase of prepayment electricity and that are 60 days old will be handed over to debt collectors.

Handover to debt collectors is pre-legal action and if the debt collectors are unsuccessful in collecting the debt, the debt will be handed over to attorneys for legal collection.

- i. The following types of debt will be handed over to the debt collectors: -
 - a) Debt that is 60 days and older
 - b) The amount of the debt per debtor to be handed over is the amount that will be determined from time to time.
 - c) Debt that relates to non-indigent debtors living in RDP houses.
 - d) Low income non-indigent consumers living in a property with a certain municipal value that generally relates to consumers with low income.
 - e) Debt for which no payment arrangements were made.
- ii. The following types of debt will not be handed over to debt collectors:-
 - a) Debt of indigent debtors that are registered as indigent at the date of handover.
 - b) Government debt
 - c) Debt that is been paid off as per arrangement with debtor.
 - d) Debt that is under query
- iii. The process of collecting debt by debt collectors includes:-
 - a) The phoning of debtors
 - b) Sending out demand letters
 - c) Making arrangement with debtors to pay off debt in terms of Council's credit control and debt collection policy.
 - d) Making follow-ups with debtors

15.4 ATTORNEYS

- i. Debt that could not be collected by debt collectors and debt that requires urgent legal attention will be handed over to attorneys for legal collection.
- ii. The following types of debt will be handed over to attorneys:-
 - a) Debt that is 60 days and older
 - b) The amount of debt per debtor to be handed over is the amount that will be determined from time to time.
 - c) Debt for which no payment arrangement were made.
 - d) Debt that relates to non-indigent debtors living in RDP
 - e) Low income non-indigent consumers living in a property with a certain municipal value that generally relates to consumers with low income.
- iii. The process of legal collection includes.
 - a) Final demands for payment to debtors.
 - b) Emolument attachment orders on debtor's salaries.
 - c) Summons issued for debt to be paid.
 - d) Default judgement be obtained against the debtor.
 - e) The attachment of moveable properties and sale in execution of moveable property.
 - f) The attachment of immovable property and the sale of immovable property.

15.5 Other debt collection methods

The debt collection methods mentioned in paragraph (a) to (h) above are not an exhaustive list of methods that can be applied to collect debt and any other methods that can be initiated, will be implemented with the consent of Council, to collect debt.

15.6 Debt Collection Cost

Any costs, which includes collection costs, charges, disbursements and legal costs relating to any of the debt collection methods applied to collect the debt will be debited to the account of the defaulting debtor.

16. ISSUING OF THE CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE

Section 118 of Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000.

- i. Council will issue a certificate required for the transfer of immovable property in terms of Section 118 of Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000, which is lodged with Council in the prescribed manner, only when all amounts that became due in connection with that property for municipal service fees, surcharges on fees, property rates and other municipal taxes, levies and duties during the two years preceding the date of application for the certificate have been fully paid.
- ii. Debt older than two years on the property irrespective of whether the owner of the property had accumulated the debt will also have to be paid before any clearance can be issued and the transfer of the property by the owner can be done.
- iii. If the owner refuses to pay the debt which is older than two years, then Council will apply to a competent Court for an order in the following terms:-
 - a) In the case where there is already a judgement for the payment of the amount, an order that the judgement debt be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, before the mortgage debt is settled.
 - b) In case where there is no judgement debt, for an order staying transfer of the property pending the finalisation of a civil action to be instituted against the person who is in law liable for the payment of the outstanding debt.
 - c) The above action must be taken before the property is transferred as the statutory lien created by Section 118(3) of Act only endures until the property has been transferred and in terms of Section 118(5) of the Act can the new owner of the property not be held liable for the debt that became due before a transfer of a residential property took place.

17. APPLICATION OF THE PREPAID ELECTRICITY

The prepaid electricity must only be installed to customers or applicants with Rnil or credit balance in the accounts, therefore customers or applicants with debit balance (amount due) must first settle their accounts before the installation.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. REVIEWAL OF POLICY

This policy shall be implemented once approved by Council. All future credit control and debt collection arrangements should be dealt with in accordance with this policy.

In terms of section 17(3) (e) of the MFMA this policy must be reviewed on annual basis and any proposed amendments tabled to Council for approval as part of the budget process.

This policy will be reviewed in the 4th Quarter of the year preceding the new financial year and be amended, if necessary.

2. NAME OF POLICY

This policy will be known as the Credit control and debt collection policy.
